FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 NOVEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Negotiations — The Lebanese delegation at Al-Naqurah presented a "very clear" plan for the deployment of the Lebanese Army along the international border, but the IDF representatives turned this down, contending that the Lebanese Army cannot control Lebanon, ITIM disclosed in a report on the first round of talks. The Israelis also rejected the Lebanese view that the talks are within the framework of the 1949 armistice agreements, asserting that these agreements no longer exist, according to Jerusalem radio. As for the army of southern Lebanon, the Israeli delegation agreed to call this force a "territorial brigade" if the Lebanese allow it to remain on the southern border close to Israel, ITIM noted.

However, Beirut radio stated that Lebanon is rejecting any Israeli conditions, including the deployment of the army of southern Lebanon along the border, and is insisting that the Lebanese Army take over responsibility for security in southern Lebanon, with assistance from UN forces. In his speech at the opening session, the Lebanese delegation chairman affirmed that the Lebanese Army is ready to enter the areas to be evacuated by the IDF, and he condemned the Israeli invasions of 1978 and 1982 as clear violations of international law, the radio said.

Despite these differences, a UNIFIL spokesman cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon described the talks as "relaxed and positive" and disclosed that the conferees have agreed to meet three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Meanwhile, Syria and Iran broadcast sharply contrasting views on the talks in Al-Naqurah. A Damascus radio commentary stressed that the Lebanese stand enjoys Arab support "led by Syria," adding that the Lebanese will not allow the Israelis to give the talks a "political dimension" but will insist on an unconditional Israeli withdrawal within a clear, definite, and "not prolonged" timetable. On the other hand, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that Iran rejects and denounces the Lebanese military delegation's talks with the Israeli "militarists," viewing these negotiations as "another plot to expand Camp David," Tehran radio reported. Asserting that any negotiations with Israel "under whatever name or pretext" are an effort to give it legitimacy, the Iranian official contended that armed resistance is the best way to drive the Israelis out of Lebanon.

In further Lebanese comment on the negotiations, Minister of State for Southern Affairs and Reconstruction Nabih Birri warned that no one should try to outmaneuver the Amal movement on this issue. He pointed out that "those who are now taking new stands" did not previously oppose the Lebanese-Israeli armistice agreement, Beirut radio reported.

Security Situation — The Army decided to close all crossing points between East and West Beirut on 8 November after "riotous elements" caused security setbacks on certain combat lines, the Army Command announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. Five people were wounded in the clashes, which continued the following morning, according to Radio Free Lebanon.

Junblatt in Damascus — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussed the Lebanese situation with visiting Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, Damascus radio reported. Viewpoints were "identical" on the need for the Lebanese Army's Military Council to form a military unit that will take control of the coastal road, the radio added.

PLO

"Reliable Palestinian sources" in Tunis cited by Iraq's *AL-THAWRAH* announced that the PNC session will be convened in Amman on 22 November, INA reported. Earlier, PLO Deputy Military Commander Khalil al-Wazir stated in Amman that the date for the PNC meeting will be officially announced on either 13 or 15 November, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Jordan has given "final approval" for holding the PNC session in Amman, he disclosed, and it has no reservations about any Palestinian faction or leader attending the meeting. Al-Wazir had arrived in Amman on 7 November to discuss the issue of convening the PNC with Jordanian officials, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted. He also commented on the U.S. elections in a press statement cited by the radio, asserting that the PLO believes there will be nothing new in President Reagan's policy toward its cause and Palestinian rights.

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PDPA Central Committee Anniversary Document
LD021140 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 30 Nov 84

["Text" of PDPA Central Committee document issued on the 20th anniversary of the formation of the PDPA; date not given — announcer read]

[Text] Twenty years have elapsed since the formation of the PDPA, whose first congress was held on 1 January 1965. The PDPA's appearance in the political arena of Afghanistan meant that the struggle of the country's progressive and patriotic forces for achieving national democratic aspirations, for consolidating independence, national and social freedom, for socioeconomic progress and for a better future was transformed into a revolutionary, active and determined struggle and acquired true political leadership within the PDPA, the party of the working class and all workers of Afghanistan. The PDPA was treading the correct and true revolutionary path which was achieving victory. The victory of the April revolution, under the leadership of the PDPA, proved the righteousness of this great historical national cause.

Now the PDPA as ruling party makes every effort toward the undeviating and progressive growth of the April revolution, which has been brought to victory under its leadership. The party in practice endeavors to improve the life of our people and make their progress toward a glorious future and the creation of a just new society irreversible. Indeed the PDPA, and only this party, is able to lead this liberating revolution and bring it to victory. The PDPA, as a party of the new era of the working class and all workers of the country, is the revolutionary political vanguard of all national democratic, patriotic and progressive forces of our country, and is a living image of the unbreakable determination of the best sons of the homeland for bringing to final fictory the lofty aspirations of the April revolution. The PDPA's formation is the logical outcome of the sociopolitical revolution of Afghan society. During the long and heroic struggle of the Afghan people against colonialism and imperialism for the freedom, independence and national sovereignty of the country, the earnest efforts of the freedom-seeking fighters toward eliminating the backwardness of the country and putting it on the path of comprehensive progress, developed and consolidated. The historical international changes which, blessed by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, occurred in the world, helped toward this matter and created suitable conditions for the struggle of true revolutionary forces in the backward and oppressed countries and gave them the confidence and hopes for victory. The storm of the struggles of national democratic forces shook Asia, a time arrived when the Afghan people reached the height of their national liberation movement, and the political independence of Afghanistan was declared.

After the country's independence was declared, decades passed until the long and hard struggle of the Afghan revolutionaries created a suitable basis. Some 36 years ago the political, national democratic, patriotic and progressive circles were born among the intellectuals and students in Afghanistan, who demanded fundamental socioeconomic reforms, the preservation of democratic rights and freedoms, the principles of constitutional government and legality, equality and social justice, confrontation against the selfish policy of the feudalist aristocrats, monarchic despotism and foreign monopoly, the pursuit of active nonaligned policy and friendship with the Soviet Union, and opposition to the neocolonialist policy of Britain and the United States. Gradually a democratic movement appeared. Among the leaders and participants of this movement were fervent revolutionary youths who derived inspiration from scientific socialism, who were relatively familiar with it, and who fully understood that the transformation of Afghanistan from the conditions of reaction and backwardness toward progress and development was only possible through revolutionary movement. In the atmosphere of the revolutionary movement the efforts and rallying of scattered progressive circles toward aspiring, ideological, political and organizational unity, joint struggle for preserving freedom, democracy, social progress and justice and the formation of a true revolutionary party, were being broadened. This aspiration and struggle in their secret and circular form took a long time, and eventually owing to relatively suitable conditions were realized in 1965.

The endeavors and struggle of the progressive and leftist circles toward unity were realized in the First PDPA Congress. The Congress responded to the fundamental question of history and life. This congress founded the PDPA. All organizational constitutional principles were approved by the founding congress, and seven full members and four candidate members were elected to the party Central Committee.

The first PDPA Central Committee plenum elected only two persons as secretaries without electing the Political Bureau. Nur Mohammad Taraki was elected as secretary general of the Central Committee, and Babrak Karmal as secretary of the Central Committee who now, as secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee leads our proud party wisely and in a principled manner.

The PDPA from the moment of its formation displayed itself a party of revolutionary thought and action. This party was the only party among all political elements and groups that realized that in this historical phase only national democratic antifeudalist and anti-imperialist revolution could offer a practical prospect for eliminating feudal and bureaucratic power and for maintaining real social and national progress in the country. The PDPA anticipated the need for and inevitability of the establishment of the people's rule based on the unity of workers, peasants, all workers, all national and patriotic forces including the patriotic national bourgeoise, the demonstration of which is now constituted in the National Fatherland Front [NFF]. The party as a whole formulated a wide program of political, economic, social and cultural changes and was able to put into practice the composition of the forms and methods of overt and covert, parliamentary, legal, nonparliamentary, peaceful and nonpeaceful struggle. The party as a whole acted from the position of the (?future), was able to advance its arrival and justly assume present and future responsibility before the people and the homeland.

In the history of our party the *KHALQ* and *PARCHAM* journals, as the central organs of the party, have played a fundamental role in propagating progressive thinking. The *KHALQ* began to openly propagate the progressive thoughts of our age. The

PARCHAM journal, in the 2-year period of its publication of about 100 issues, has played a great role in training the fruitful, aware generation of revolutionaries of our homeland in the propagation of the ideology of the working class, political and organizational work, the enhancement of the class and political consciousness of the national-democratic, patriotic, and progressive strata of the country, and the exposure of the despotic, reactionary order of the monarchic, feudalist, bureaucratic and comprador classes, as well as colonialism and imperialism.

Had it not been due to factionalism, the party would have succeeded in achieving further successes. These factions weakened the effectiveness of the activity of the party; it harmed the inner party atmosphere and destroyed the ability of their joint action. The general backwardness of socioeconomic relations in the country; the lack of growth of political and class awareness; the low level of the knowledge of revolutionary theory of the majority of members of the party, along with the shortage of awareness of the experiences of the national, progressive, workers and democratic parties and movements and their creative approach in the specific conditions of our society;weakness in fully and correctly understanding the Afghan society, the characteristics and the level of development of the class composition of the country;and the lack of correct understanding of the tactic and strategy of the working class during the phases of growth and development of the revolution and proletarian internationalism, caused the appearance of deviationist, tribal, clan, national, sectarian, nationalist and group tendencies, rightist and leftist opportunistic inclinations, adventurism, egoism, deviation from constitutional, organizational and political principles, and other qualities emanating from the backwardness of society and the feudalist and prefeudalist characteristics.

The weakenss of party unity and factionalism not only weakened the strength of the party, but temporarily dragged the national democratic movement into perversion and threatened the existence of the party. In particular, in this regard, the treacherous and factionalist role of Hafizollah Amin and his group, who had been imported from the United States for (?division), creating disunity and deviations in the party, was threatening. Nevertheless, party members solved and settled differences in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and through collective and self-criticism, thus preventing factions. Because the PDPA had a common ideology and a common constitution and charter, it had a common enemy — that is, the power of feudalist reaction, monarchic and bureaucratic order, and imperialism. It had a common goal: to topple these forces and to maintain the progress and prosperity of the people and homeland through the victory of a national and democratic revolution in achieving the final target — the creation of a new, just society, where the exploitation of man by man would be eliminated. However, under the conditions of factionalism, the party continued its heroic struggle within its parliamentary faction and outside it. From 1965-72 the party lead and organized more than 2,000 meetings and demonstrations of workers, workers, intellectuals, students and citizens. It set out broad propaganda activity among the people and secret work in the Army; it laid the groundwork for the collapse of the monarchy and played a fundamental role in overthrowing the monarchy.

In the month of Saratan [July-Aug 1976) both wings of the PDPA reunited and began joint work toward seizing power and making a decisive attack on the feudal, bureaucratic regime. This unity strengthened the party and speeded the subjective factor of the revolution. The weaknesses and instability of the regime of Daud in solving the problems facing the country became apparent, and the danger bell on the collapse of the country at the feet of black reaction, western militarist dictatorship, and imperialism began ringing. There was no other power in the store of the colonialists. The time had come for the path of the history of Afghanistan to be changed from its roots. This question was solved with the April revolution which brought victory, under the leadership of the PDPA.

The April revolution is a fundamental change in the history of Afghanistan. The PDPA, in bringing to victory the April revolution and the revolutionary passage to its new stage, relied on scientific realization of the essence of the characteristics and prospects of revolutionary process in Afghanistan. This matter, which is the logical outcome of the long struggles of the working masses of Afghanistan for their true emancipation from centuries of oppression by exploiters and from the chains of despotism and backwardness, is fundamentally important.

This revolution is a national democratic revolution and has an antifeudal and antiimperialist character. The April revolution is a response to the historical and increasing discontent of the broadest social forces with the selfish and reactionary policy of the antipopular regimes. Our revolution has before it general democratic goals: total elimination of the remnants of feudalism and prefeudalism; rejection of the influence and intrigues of imperialism; implementation of democratic land and water reforms; just distribution of land to landless peasants and those with small plots; growth of the national economy; enhancement of the people's living standard; true growth of the national cultures of the Afghan peoples in their progressive and new essence; democratization of sociopolitical lif; and pursuance of a peaceful foreign policy. Our revolution also takes into consideration the national characteristics of the peoples of Afghanistan, the religious feelings, customs, and traditions of the nationalities and tribes residing in the country. The aim of the revolution, the party, and revolutionary sovereignty is the solution of vital questions and national development in the practical interest of all; the elimination of the real national inequality, which is a legacy from the past; the creation of conditions for the further closeness of the tribes, clans, and nationalities on the basis of fraternity and the equality of their rights; economic and moral progress and development; and the participation of all in the construction of a new, prosperous, progressive, powerful, and independent Afghanistan.

The gradual realization of these noble aims changes from the roots all aspects of life in our country, which has long been one of the most backward countries in the world from the economic and sociocultural points of view. The storm of our revolution overthrew feudals, the Sardars [aristocrats] of the Yahya family, usurpers and the bureaucratic upper class, reactionaries, and local oppressors who, through centuries, oppressed our people and were living at the cost of their blood and sweat. Land and water is being put at the disposal of the landless peasants in a persistant and unwavering manner. The new revolutionary laws in the DRA

guarantee the democratic rights of the citizens and are indicative of the fundamental interests of the workers. The party and the DRA Government, by encouraging and supporting the growth of trade unions, cooperatives, and other broad social organizations, for the first time in the history of the country prepares practical opportunities for the participation of the workers in the state administration and social affairs. All possible measures have been taken to increase the payments and to improving security among the poor. Mosques are being revived and built; the party and government are utilizing every possibility to improve the life of the people and in this way display the creative and positive essence of the April revolution and realize its lofty aspirations.

The April revolution has not had balanced growth. In addition to a heavy load of problems, which are a legacy of the past, the process of democratization of social life and the approach to the solution of a series of sociopolitical problems such as national and tribal, religious and traditional, economic and cultural, were accompanied by serious mistakes, blunders, deviations, and disunity. As a result, most of the tasks which the PDPA had in mind were left unaccomplished and the changes which were begun in the interest of the people were delayed. Major responsibility for this rests with Hafizollah Amin and his band, those traitors to the party, the people, and the homeland who were used by the internal and external counterrevolutionaries.

The party uprooted subjectivism, devition, adventurism, personality cult, terrorism, and violation of revolutionary democratic legality and resolutely ended the search for a leap forward from the necessary phases of national democratic revolution. At the same time the PDPA put into practice its thoughts concerning the unity of all democratic and patriotic forces of our country under the banner of revolution and became the organizer of the National Fatherland Front in Afghanistan. The party considers it unrealistic and impossible to leap over the phases of revolution. However, in the meantime it does not want to tolerate any sort of regression or delay in connection with revolutionary changes. The process of change attains new dynamism and strength as a result of (?overcoming) subjective mistakes and political immaturity and is forging ahead, under the leadership and pioneering of the PDPA, on the path which the people have chosen.

Our revolution from the very beginning of its victory faced a serious test as a result of the stubborn and increasing resistance of international imperialism and its collaborators, who set in motion a broad and organized armed interference in the affairs of our homeland. These forces, because of their filthy aims, made use of rejected individuals, including the representatives of the upper classes of exploiters, oppressors, and reactionaries which our revolution had toppled. As a result of the terrorist actions of the counterrevolutionaries and banditry, the military-political situation in some parts of the country remains tense. The inhabitants are suffering; blood is shed and material damage is increasing. The people must know that if they are faced with problems and deprivations today the fault lies only with the internal and external counterrevolution. Resolute struggle against the counterrevolution and achieving victory against them are a vital condition for the victory of the noble aims and aspirations of the April revolution, and it is the sacred duty of every true patriotic individual of the country.

The consolidation and expansion of the social pillars of the revolution and the organic link of the people with the people are a vital and major task of the PDPA. A truly revolutionary party is strong through its unbreakable link with the masses and through obtaining their confidence and support. The revolution is the indication of all the will and the interests of the masses, and transforms them to the builders and defenders of the new life. The PDPA has always made, and is making, efforts in this direction. At present the consolidation of party work among the masses and their incorporation in party and revolutionary power and maintaining their participation in the growth of revolution and its defense have a vital importance. This matter is certain because only with the broad participation of the workers is it possible to realize, as a whole, the changes that reflect their vital interests and primarily the implementation of the democratic land and water reforms. During the solution of the land and water question every village ought to have the opportunity and right to express its viewpoint. The party and popular sovereignty have created all conditions in order to answer such questions in the interest of the peasants and without additional protocol. The incorporation of peasants in the just distribution of land and water is a vital and major task of the party and state organs in the capital and in the localities. The solution of all questions on which the level of workers' life depends, such as the revival and construction of roads, bridges, industrial and agricultural establishments, schools, hospitals, residential dwellings, mosques and others, with their broad and direct participation, enjoys major importance. Only the realization of the economic policy, which has been formulated by the party can improve the life of the people. The party and government have undertaken serious measures toward the economic growth of the country. New projects are being built; security for the citizens is being organized; and industrial and transport establishments are more active in comparison with the past. During the current year the total volume of national products exceeds the level before the revolution, that is 1978. In the future too all necessary possibilities will be utilized in order to organize better the activities of industrial establishments, in particular textile industry, foodstuffs, transport, energy and communications. The role of the selfless and grant-in-aid assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries in all these affairs is very valuable.

The party loudly declares that workers and large masses of people for the first time in the homeland's history have acquired in practice opportunities to take part in the solution of state and social affairs, and great work has been done in this regard. A system of wide social organizations united in the NFF have been created; their ranks have been strengthened, and their role in the society and state have been unswervingly increased. The party and state sovereignty are making efforts to democratize social life and to run administration in localities, villages and other inhabited areas by people themselves, so to accelerate and facilitate the settlement of local problems with wide and direct participation by the inhabitants.

Inhabitants of most villages have held jergas and have elected their village chiefs. The party and state authorities resolutely support this experience and will develop it in the future. Exactly for this purpose the law of local organs of state power and administration of the DRA has been approved by the DRA Revolutionary Council. The revolutionary power of the DRA is

the first in our homeland's history which wants to secure true, practical equality with regard to material and spiritual development for all tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan.

The DRA also provided and guaranteed equal opportunities to all compatriots to participate in social and state affairs and to defend our common and united homeland.

The party and state power implement this policy not in words but in practice. The DRA Government always provides all possible material aid to all tribes and nationalities. It sends convoys of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicine to their residential areas. Representatives of tribes and nationalities are included in composition of party and state organs and leadership of social organizations. Their historical characteristics and traditions are respected and observed more than ever and their language and culture have been developed.

The party and government make every effort to increase fruitful contacts with credible and respectable persons and elders of the country's tribes and nationalities.

No problem exists in relations between the leadership of the PDPA and the distinguished patriotic personalities of tribes and nationalities which cannot not be resolved for mutual benefit through tribal assemblies, cordial and unrestricted exchange of views, and a search for democratic and just settlement. Here we can see that the party and revolutionary sovereignty strive toward true unity among patriotic forces and cooperation in the interests of essential lasting national peace and security for everyone.

The policy pursued by the DRA Government based on respect and observation of people's religious feelings and beliefs clearly and undeniably manifests this effort and goal. Every worker and every patriotic Muslim should know that the party and popular sovereignty take steps in this direction not in words but in practice, so to protect, observe, and implement traditions and religious rites.

The number of mosques built and repaired during 6 years of the revolution is more than those built during 50 years of Nader-Zahir dynasty's rule and Daud period. However, the counterrevolution which came to the scene under the slogan of defending Islam, destroyed 254 mosques and sacred places. What reaction does this cruel and wicked counterrevolutionary activity provoke among patriotic Muslims? Further unity of workers and patriotic Muslims around the party and people's power is the result. The counterrevolution presents nothing but insult to religious sanctities, destruction, and death.

It is of special importance that the masses should know, realize, and feel the truth about the policy of the party and state power. All efforts by the party and its members should be directed to this fact. A reliable political leadership for the people is an essential and necessary matter. The PDPA provides such a leadership. It is essential that the people should have such an authority representing and defending their interests. Our party is the dynamic force behind the revolution and guarantees no deviation from the correct path. Therefore, the people need the party and people's support is essential for the party.

We today once again address the full and candidate members of the PDPA and say: Be close to the people. Work among the masses. Be with the people always and everywhere. Explain party policy and objectives to the people. Make all workers and patriots of the homeland realize the need to help the party and government in exposing and eliminating the enemies of the revolution. Let every party organization be transformed into a center of attraction for workers and a center of careful, daily work with them.

Patriots of the country, unite around the revolutionary party and government. Take part in implementing the tasks of the April revolution, defending the revolution, and strengthening state power.

The PDPA came to power practically without bloodshed. Only a few hours were needed to overthrow Daud's regime. Jubilation of the inhabitants of Kabul, provinces, cities, and villages was the clear manifestation that our country had set their hopes on the April revolution for the better life it long deserved.

The revolution in the first days of its victory talked to people on liberation from the oppressive feudal and bureaucratic regime, democracy, land and water reforms, elimination of usury and feudal domination.

What was expected by the people and what was provided by the new revolutionary power is reflected in the fundamental lines of the revolutionary tasks of the DRA, the first program document of the victorious April revolution written and compiled by Comrade Babrak Karmal and approved by Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki. Later on, the PDPA drafted and compiled a coordinated and complete outline of the development of the national democratic revolution in our country, which was approved in 1981 at the PDPA national conference and reflected in the PDPA action program in Central Committee resolutions, and in speeches by Comrade Babrak Karmal.

The main objective of party activity and revolutionary power is the construction of a new society bringing true freedom and prosperity for the people.

Imperialism, led by the ruling circles of the United States, has created a serious threat to our revolution, and reaction in the region has put itself at their service in the armed struggle against the new Afghanistan.

Hundreds of thousands of our compatriots living outside the country during the revolution because of lawlessness and indifference by the previous exploitative regimes, and because of hunger and unemployment in the country, were led toward the sinister and satanic plans of imperialism and reaction. As a result of outside interference, armed bands, including those exploitative foreign servants overthrown by the revolution, were sent to Afghanistan. Thus, the undeclared war against our homeland, our revolution, and our people began. Therefore, the need to defend the homeland, the revolution, and the people also arose.

In these conditions and in this situation, the party and revolutionary power regarded it as their sacred duty to rebuff the enemies of the revolution wherever they appeared.

It is exactly for this purpose that our brave Armed Forces are being strengthened. In the future, too, combat and political training, material and technical maintenance of the Armed Forces of the DRA will be at the center of attention of the party and government. The party and government will take the necessary measures to inflict crushing blows on armed counterrevolution until its complete elimination.

Work in the ranks of the Armed Forces should be improved fundamentally. They should be in close contact with party and state organs in localities, with self-defense groups, and with the people they protect.

Peaceful life in the cities and villages, improvement of people's work and living conditions depend, in the first instance, on the ability to crush the criminal counterrevolutionary bands and mercenaries sent from abroad. Therefore, every patriot should fulfill his part in defending the homeland.

All those who can and should join the ranks of the Army, sarandoy and state information services [KHAD] according to military conscription law, should fulfill their sacred duty voluntarily and without loss of time. The party and government impose on all party and state organs the duty to pay attention to and respect conscripts defending the homeland.

All those who love peace and the homeland should join the ranks of the revolution corps, the defenders of the revolution and the self-defense groups in localities. Assistance and cooperation with those who struggle against the counterrevolution is the patriotic duty of every person, woman, girl, boy, and all those who want peace and tranquillity, order, and normal life in their homeland.

Strengthening the Armed Forces and self-defense groups is essential for putting an end to outside interference in our internal affairs, to defend the independence, national sovereignty, and territorial interity of our country, and to eliminate the activities of terrorist and heretic bands. These measures do not threaten our neighbors and do not hinder the search for ways which are acceptable to both sides to eliminate the present tension.

Those who repent their past will not face the revolution's blade of punishment. And those who have changed their ways will not be struck. The aim of the PDPA is to stop the undeclared war against Afghanistan and create conditions for national peace and dialogue. National peace and future joint and friendly work in the name of freedom, progress, and prosperity of the people, the homeland — our common united homeland, revolutionary Afghanistan — this is our aim.

The noble people of Afghanistan! Death to those who bring lies and fabrications, captivity and contempt, death and bloodshed to the sacred borders of our homeland! Pride and eternal praise to the loyal sons of the party and people, who have sacrificed their lives for the sacred cause of the April revolution and the prosperity of the homeland! Long live national peace! Long live our common homeland, Afghanistan!

The consolidation of the unity, solidarity and power of the PDPA is the (?guarantor) of all our successes. The PDPA has existed for the last 20 years. This period on the scale of history is a short time, but the party has achieved great victories during this period. It has brought the revolution to victory; it is a little over 6 years since it has been in power and has great responsibility before the people, the homeland and history. This period because of its influence on the situation and destiny of the country and in consideration of its importance, is higher than all other historical phases in the history of Afghanistan. Which factors help the PDPA towards the successful accomplishment of this responsible historical mission?

1. The party is being equipped more and more every day and consciously leads social movements. This party, and only this party knows how it arrived at the anticiated borders and how it succeeded in achieving the marked goals. This is a lesson which is pursued by our party; a powerful lesson because it is correct and true. The indestructibility of the theoretical foundatios of the party and the practical decisions emanating from that are hidden in this matter.

2. The PDPA is the party of the working class and all workers of the country. This means that our party reflects the fundamental interests of the most major classes and progressive strata of the society and all the people and the interests of the homeland. Itdefends them, realizes them; its path of activity is the class struggle. The party relies on these classes and strata and consistently works with their representatives; it organizes the workers to bring the tasks of the national democratic revolution toward its final goal.

3. The PDPA is an organized socio-political force. This party is formed by class organizations in which the knowledge and experience of the past revolutionary generations and contemporary revolutionary movements are reflected. The strength of this organization lies in the unity of its members — the unity of thought and opinion; the unity of will and action; the unity of ideology and politics; the unity of organization and leadership. Such is the meaning of party unity. This unity is based on the foundation of the undeviating observation of party charter dictates and high discipline by all members of the party and the party organizations.

Comrade Babrak Karmal has said: A steel-like unity can only be obtained though steel-like discipline; it is not possible in any other way. A ruling revolutionary party cannot preserve its victories in any other way, cannot defend the revolution and keep the sovereign power. In particular it cannot succeed in building a new society. The path of our party toward organic unity is a very long path. It is a very hard path and has not yet been reached. Our experience shows that the party has succeeded, and will succeed, when it is united. It is doomed to defeat whenever it becomes disunited. We today ought to learn both from good as well as bitter experiences and travel the path before us to organic unity as quickly and successfully as possible. This matter is vital for the party and for the society which is led by the PDPA. We ought not to allow fear and (?misleading) actions of the past to poison the party atmosphere today and damage the ability of the party to completely accomplish its leading role. The strength of the party is in the unity and solidarity of its ranks. The observation of the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee 14th plenum is a revolutionary duty of every worthy member of the party. The party enjoys the confidence and support of the masses. It grows

firmly and persistently with the strength of the best sons of our people under difficult situations and conditions. Notwithstanding all tests and problems and despite the sacrifices of the struggle against the counterrevolution during the last 6 years and for a few months after the April revolution, its ranks have increased from 15,000 to 120,000 full and candidate members. Undoubtedly in anticipation of its 20th anniversary, it will further increase its ranks and grow stronger in quality. The PDPA on the eve of its 20th anniversary sets before it specific tasks concerning the structure of the party and the enhancement of its socio-political role. First is the qualitative improvement of party membership through recruitment of workers, working peasants, troops, NCO's and other vanguard representatives of the workers. At the same time there is further quantitative growth and strengthening of work toward the ideological-political training of the party members and the expansion of party primary network organizations, first of all in the villages and also in the units and companies of sarandoy, the Army and KHAD. There is the enhancement of the combat capability of the party organizations and members, the unity and solidarity of party ranks, and responsibility and discipline of the party members.

The great Lenin advised: The role and importance of the party members should be raised higher, higher, and higher. This advice also has great importance for our party. We must increase party activity at all levels and transform them to centers of true political leadership and local implementation of the party and government decisions. Work with cadres should be improved. Attention should be paid to the fact that cadres should have political knowledge, high ethics, and authority. They should be creative in organizing initiatives and other activities. The party points out that a special need for today is action and not pretence through words and demagogy. We should enhance all our activity to a new level and advance all national democratic changes in a consistent, aggressive manner. The PDPA is determind to succeed in these goals and is confident of a complete victory soon.

The PDPA is a party of peace and solidarity. The PDPA is a patriotic party — an indicator of national interests, a true internationalist, and the firm and relentless defender of the tested principles of peaceful coexistence and internationalist solidarity. Our party is the reflector of the peaceful traditions of our people.

After rebuffing the English aggression in 1919, our country has not fought against any other country. Such a condition was historically suitable. To a greater extent it was brought about because of the blessing of the existence of our great friend, the great Soviet Union. The Soviet Union sustained the basic pressure of struggle against the most aggressive force of the 20th Century, German fascism, which was endeavoring to bring our region also under its sway, and played a decisive share in its defeat. The 40th anniversary of this victory is the festival of all progressive mankind; it is our festival too. The April revolution is an inseparable part of the revolutionary process of the world and the region. Our revolution also, like all popular revolutions, needs suitable international conditions for achieving its creative targets. We need lasting peace in the region and throughout the world. In consideration of the fact that peace is indivisible, we have, and are, utilizing all possibilities for its consolidation and defense.

Afghanistan resolutely supports positive peace initiatives, which have been put forward by our sincere friend, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other leaders of the socialist countries, aimed at normalizing international relations based on the norms of peaceful coexistence, healthy thinking, and good intentions.

The PDPA and the DRA Government express deep concern regarding the aggressive actions of the imperialist forces, headed by the ruling circles of the United States in connection with the intensification of tension in the world, nuclear and missile arms race, extensive utilization of international state terrorism, the policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and confrontation against national liberation movements. We resolutely demand the cessation of the military-political imperialist interference and the ever-increasing military presence of the United States and its other partners in the Indian Ocean region, the Gulf, and in our own region.

The PDPA and the DRA Government reaffirm their initiatives which have been put forward in relation to the disputed and unsolved questions in relations with Pakistan and Iran. As far as it concerns Afghanistan, there is no question that cannot be solved through a just and democratic way. As in the past, we emphatically point out that we believe that no unsolveable question exist in these relations. If these initiatives cannot receive a positive response today, then, along with our friends, we with patience and firmness will work for achieving such a decision tomorrow. We believe in the stability and consolidation of the situation of Afghanistan in the international arena. We have confidence in the unshakeable stability of internationalist relations between Afghanistan and the USSR, other socialist countries and progressive regimes, and parties and movements throughout the world. The DRA is presently officially recognized by more than 80 states, and the PDPA has relations with more than 52 revolutionary parties, movements, and progressive organizations.

The PDPA, the people, and the DRA Government attach special importance to the good neighborly, friendly, and fraternal relations with the great Soviet Union and to the selfless help of the Soviet Union in the construction of a new society in Afghanistan, based on the principles of peace, freedom, national independence, social justice, democracy, and progress. This help is an example of our relations of the new era, which constitutes the characteristics of relations between our countries in particular after the victory of the April revolution.

The necessary measures which were taken by our counties for defending the revolution, freedom, independence, and national sovereignty of our country against the interferences of imperialism and reaction of the region, once again and with all strength displayed the loyalty of the Soviet Union to internationalist duties and the high and noble traditions of Afghanistan-Soviet friendship. The PDPA and the people of Afghanistan, in promoting and defending the April revolution, will pay their share in consolidating this unprecedented friendship in the noble cause of the struggle of peoples for freedom, national and social progress, and peace throughout the world. The independence of our country and the prosperity of our people have an unbreakable and

eternal link with Afghan-Soviet friendship. The PDPA and the people of Afghanistan will also in the future be loyal to this friendship and will utilize all possibilities for its further growth and consolidation.

The PDPA, in the difficult conditions of struggle for the realization of the aims and fundamental tasks of the April revolution, is striving to welcome its 20th anniversary. The anniversary of the party ought to be transformed into a powerful dynamism for the consolidation of party ranks, the absorbtion of the masses of the people in its noble cause, and for the achievement ofcomplete victory against the dark forces of counterrevolution.

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has stated: Every party organization and every party member during these days ought to critically analyze the work rendered and express specific pledges in anticipation of the anniversary of the PDPA; they should rally further and further in unity around the Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the PDPA.

Long live the PDPA, the party of the working class and all workers of the country, this political vanguard of our society!

Long live the April revolution, which opened a glorious future path before our people!

Long live the indestructable Afghan-Soviet friendship!

Victory belongs to the people of Afghanistan!

Long live our party, revolution, people, and our homeland — Afghanistan!

[Signed] The PDPA Central Committee.

Karachi: Soviet-Karmal Forces Attacked by Rebels
BK060400 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the mujahidin attacked a military post at the subdivisional headquarters of Qarah Bagh and killed 13 soldiers and captured a large amount of ammunition. They also captured nine Karmal soldiers from the area. Another report says that the mujahidin also attacked a Soviet military camp in the capital of the Parwan Province, in which 21 soldiers were either killed or wounded and a tank was damaged. A patrolling military convoy was also attacked by the mujahidin near Herat, killing several of the Soviet-Karmal forces.

Ershad Greets Chernenko on USSR Anniversary

BK070649 Dhaka BSS in English 0633 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Dhaka Nov 7 (BSS) — Bangladesh President Lt General H.M. Ershad has expressed his belief that friendship and understanding between the Soviet Union and Bangladesh would be further consolidated to the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

In a message of felicitation to Soviet President Chernenko on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the president extended greetings to him, the Soviet government and the people of Soviet Union on behalf of the government and the people of Bangladesh and on his own behalf.

A reception was arranged by the Soviet Embassy yesterday which was attended by Bangladesh food minister, Air Vice Marshal (rtd) A.G. Mahmood, and Bangladesh Nationalist Party chief, Mrs Khaleda Zia.

Ershad Receives Visiting DPRK Trade Delegation

BK061728 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 0900 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] A visiting DPRK trade delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun met President Ershad at Banga Bhavan today. During the meeting, the DPRK minister conveyed his govenment's praise for President Ershad's efforts to improve the lot of the people of Bangladesh. He repeated President Kim Il-song's invitation to the Bangladesh president to visit his country. President Ershad thanked the visiting minister and said he will visit the DPRK at a convenient time.

Commerce Minister Professor M.A. Matin was present on this occasion.

Singh Greets Chernenko on Revolution Anniversary

BK070941 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet Union is celebrating the 67th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution today. The president, Giani Zail Singh, in a message to the Soviet leader, Mr Chernenko, said that India and the Soviet Union have a tradition of close and mutually beneficial cooperation. He expressed the hope that these friendly ties between the two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come.

Speaking on the occasion in Moscow, the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, assured India of their support in its hour of sorrow. He described Mrs Gandhi's death as a great loss to India and peace forces all over the world. Mr Gromyko said that Mrs Gandhi, who was the outstanding leader of India, will remain forever in the history of the Nonaligned Movement.

Security Adviser Resigns; New Home Secretary Named

BK081624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The special secretary in charge of Punjab affairs, Mr Prem Kumar, has taken over as union home secretary in place of Mr M.M.K. Wali. Mr Wali has taken over as the lieutenant governor of Delhi.

The government has accepted the resignation of Mr R.N. Kao, security adviser to the prime minister.

Prime Minister Orders Investigation of Charges

BK090452 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 9 Nov 84

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] India's new prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi has followed up his reorganization of the top levels of the country's police and intelligence services with orders for rigorous investigations into allegations that members of the governing party were involved in the violence which followed his mother's assassination. This report from our Delhi correspondent, Mark Tully:

[Begin recording] Mr Rajiv Gandhi gave his directive at a meeting of senior party colleagues. He took surveys for continuation of the tough line he has adopted since he took personal charge of bringing the violence under control. There have been widespread allegations by witnesses to the violence, by victims of the violence, by opposition politicians, and in the press about some members of the Congress-Indira Party's role in the violence. There have also been allegations that members of Congress-Indira have attempted to interfere in the recovery of the looted property. These allegations have been denied by a party general secretary but it looks as though the prime minister himself is not satisfied with that.

The new prime minister and his colleagues also considered problems the party is facing in various states. This indicates that with the violence apparently under control, Mr Rajiv Gandhi is now looking at the political problem ahead. It's almost universally assumed in political circles that Rajiv Gandhi will call the general elections shortly and that he will win a handsome majority on a sympathy vote. And Mr Gandhi has 4 hard years of experience in party organization and he knows that what will count in the long run will be the sort of members of parliament who get elected on his ticket. He also knows that this is the time to build up a corps of party men thoroughly committed to him. But the prime minister has to calculate how many powerful politicians he could afford to alienate in the process. In India, victory can turn sour very quickly. [end recording]

Delhi Governor on Conditions, Restoring Confidence

BK081613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] All the states which suffered violence recently are absolutely peaceful. A defense ministry spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that no untoward incident has been reported.

In Delhi, the law and order situation is now fully under control. In an interview with the All India Radio correspondent, the lieutenant governor of Delhi, Mr M.M.K. Wali, said no untoward incident has been reported from any part of the capital during the last 2 days. He said city services are functioning, buses and other modes of transport are plying and shops are open. Mr Wali said looted property worth over 19.1 million rupees has been recovered. Procedures for the return of the recovered property to rightful claimants have been simplified and in the central district it has already been returned to its owners.

Mr Wali said patrolling by the security forces in various parts of the city is continuing. He said full protection will be given to the people going back to their homes from relief camps. More people left the camps today. Yesterday, over 2,000 people staying at the camps had left for their homes. In Delhi curfew is in force from 2100 to 0500. There will be no curfew in New Delhi district.

The general officer commanding of Delhi area, Major General J.S. Jangwal, said this evening that about 600 families were given medical relief by army doctors during the last few days. He denied deployment of tanks in any part of the city. Only armored personnel carriers have been deployed.

The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today kept himself posted with the law and order situation in Delhi and other parts of the country where violence had taken place in the last few days.

Situation Remains Peaceful

BK090330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] The law and order situation in various parts of the country continues to remain peaceful. Reports indicate that some more people returned to their homes from the relief camps where they had taken shelter in the wake of violence. According to police sources, no untoward incident happened in Delhi during last night. Buses, taxis, and other modes of transport are plying on

the roads. City services are functioning normally. The curfew which was relaxed at 0500 in the morning will be reimposed at 2100. The police have arrested more people and the number now has gone up to 2,770. Looted property worth over 2 crore 10 lakh rupees has been recovered.

In Punjab, a strict vigil is being maintained over the situation. Night curfew is continuing in some towns of the state as a precautionary measure. One person was killed and two seriously injured on Wednesday evening when some unidentified armed miscreants fired at them in a village near Dera Baha Nanak in Gurdaspur District. Our Chandigrah correspondent reports that the victims belong to two communities.

An employee of All India Radio, Jullundur, was injured yesterday when some miscreants attacked him with swords in a bid to snatch his scooter. The miscreants later escaped in his scooter. The victim is progressing in hospital.

In Uttar Pradesh, no incident of violence has been reported from any part of the state. The day curfew has been lifted from all curfew-bound towns.

In Jammu, the 9-day-old curfew is being lifted from today. The civil secretariat and other offices of Jammu and Kashmir government will open today in Jammu. Prohibitory orders under the Section 144 [banning assembly of five or more people at one place] will however continue in the city.

Measures Initiated To Aid Disturbance Victims

BK081640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The government has initiated measures to provide assistance to industrialists and traders who suffered losses during recent disturbances to rehabilitate themselves. The finance minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, disclosed this to a delegation of Sikh industrialists and businessmen who called on him in New Delhi today. He said banks have been instructed to provide loans at a concessional rate of interest. Old loans will be consolidated as term loans and additional credits will also be given for machinery and other purposes.

Mr Mukherjee also informed them that insurance companies have been asked to settle claims without delay. Additional surveyors for the purpose have been appointed. Loans will also be given at concessional rates of interest to rebuild houses.

Sikh Congregation Condemns Gandhi Assassination

BK090417 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Test] In Allahabad, a large number of Sikhs at a congregation held in the gurdwara of Sri Guru Singh Sabha yesterday condemned the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi. They urged the government to take stern action against the culprits. In a resolution adopted at the meeting, they urged the five Sikh head priests to create an atmosphere conducive to brotherly relations between all communities.

BBC 'Regrets' Over Chauhan Interview Cited

BK080921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The BBC has conveyed its regrets to the Indian High Commission in London over the remarks made by the self-styled Sikh leader, Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan, during a radio intrview on the assassination of the late prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. In a letter, the BBC regretted that the remarks had gone unchecked in the program. It said it shared the distaste at the sentiment expressed by Mr Chauhan.

Alleged U.S.-Pakistan Ties 'Storm in Teacup'

BK020536 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 26 Oct 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Storm in a Teacup"]

[Text] The renewed clarifications issued by the United States through Mr Richard Murphy, Assistant Secretary of State, during his visit to Delhi earlier this week on press reports that the Americans allegedly regard India as a potential aggressor against Pakistan and have offered Islamabad a "nuclear umbrella" should mark the end of what was clearly a storm in a teacup. Mr Murphy has "reiterated" the U.S. conviction that "India has no intention of attacking Pakistan and Pakistan has no intention of attacking India." Both press reports have been denied. The "potential aggressor" statement was attributed to the U.S. Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr Deane Hinton, while responding to questions after a lecture primarily on economic matters to the Council on Security Studies in Lahore on October 10. The text of the question and answer session now avilable here indicates that highly exaggerated inferences were drawn from a theoretical proposition made by the ambassador in response to insistent questions, and which he himself hedged with "ifs" and the rider that he thought this contingency was not going to arise. The Pakistani newspaper *NAWA-E-WAQT*'s dispatch from Washington about the offer of a nuclear umbrella to Pakistan has also been categorically denied as a commitment neither sought by Pakistan nor offered by the U.S. The report is said to be based on erroneous reporting. Hence the inference that India planned a pre-emptive air strike against Pakistan's nuclear installations at Kahuta was equally mistaken. Whatever was thought to have been said, what has now been stated formally represents official U.S. policy which should be reassuring. It is pointless to go behind this any more than it would have been relevant or useful for the U.S. to demur over a recent official clarification that Mrs Gandhi had been misquoted about direct CIA involvement in Punjab in remarks made at a Congress (I) party meeting somewhere in Himachal.

The Americans are primarily concerned with the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and India, in turn, has legitimate reason for concern about the possible consequences, howsoever unintended, of the U.S. arming Pakistan with sophisticated weapons as a "frontline" state and partly to persuade it to abandon any nuclear weapons ambitions. Sale of Hawkeye aircraft and similar highly advanced military systems would further escalate the arms race on the sub-continent. The Indian Defence Minister is to visit Moscow to continue on-going negotiations on what looks like a major arms deal. Otherwise, there have been no new develop-

ments to warrant fears of any imminent threat of war. The situation in Punjab, properly handled, is on the mend. Menacing reports regarding routine Pakistan military exercises on the border and interferences drawn from certain border incidents in J & K [Jammu and Kashmir State] are again greatly exaggerated. Sundry Soviet analysis too keep making dire forecasts, Indian public opinion needs to be mobilised to prevent the emergence of a siege mentality that could paralyse sensible peace initiatives through an artificially stimulated war hysteria.

Sikhs' 'Inflammatory Speeches' in Pakistan Noted

BK081608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has urged the Sikh pilgrims visiting that country to refrain from activities which maycause misunderstanding with India. President Zia was addressing a delegation of pilgrims in Islamabad.

A report said that at Nanakana Sahib [birthplace of Sikh religion founder Guru Nanak], inflammatory speeches were made by speakers while addressing the pilgrims participating in the birth anniversary celebration of Guru Nanak.

The Government of India had earlier expressed displeasure over the reports of anti-India statements being published in Pakistani newspapers.

Zia: No Arms Flow to Afghan Mujahidin

BK081435 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that Pakistan is not allowing its territory to be used as a conduit for arms supplies to mujahidin in Afghanistan. Talking to a group of foreign journalists who called on him in Rawalpindi yesterday, he emphasized that the foundation of the Afghan resistance was the public support inside Afghanistan. He said more than 3 million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan have no part to play in the war in their country.

Yaqub Khan Leaves for UN Debate in New York

BK081650 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left Islamabad for Karachi this evening on his way to New York, where he will lead the Pakistan delegation at the UN General Assembly debate on Afghanistan beginning on Tuesday.

Talking to newsmen prior to his departure, he said that during his stay in New York, he will secure support for the General Assembly's resolution on Afghanistan. It is expected that the resolution will be passed with an overwhelming majority this time as in the past, he added. He said that in his address to the UN General Assembly, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has categorically stated that the United States supports the indirect Geneva talks. The Soviet Union holds a similar attitude on this talk. He expressed the hope that there will be some positive progress in the next round of dialogue in [word indistinct].

In reply to a question, he said he will also visit Washington and will hold talks with the U.S. leaders on the latest situation.

In reply to another question, he said that it would be premature to make any comment on a possible understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States following the U.S. presidential elections.

Petroleum Minister Discusses Oil Resources

GF071156 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 23 Oct p 7

[Text] Oct. 22: The government would diversify its sources of supply of crude oil and refined products as a matter of policy and not confine it to one source.

This was stated by the Minister in charge for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Dr Mohammad Asad Khan, here yesterday.

According to him there would be at least three sources for both sort of supplies. In the case of crude oil a five-year agreement expires with Saudi Arabia in December. Now it is proposed to have one year agreements with the sources in the Gulf States.

In the case of refined products, Kuwait was the main supplier but there would now be more sources to give a competitive edge on prices.

The minister was asked about the prospects of buying oil from the Far East. He replied that they would have to depend on Gulf States because of the advantage in freight costs.

Answering a question, the minister said that a credit of 17.5 million dollars from the Islamic Development Bank has been finalised and the OGD [Oil and Gas Development Corporation] had been authorised to float international tenders.

He said the country would have about 11 rigs by the end of next year, which would suffice to meet the drilling needs. Since the pace of drilling had been accelerated, needing one rig in place of three in the past, they were now faced with the issue of structures. Hence, they were reinforcing seismic partits to find out more structures.

Dr Asad Khan said that Romania had offered to participate in exploration of oil in Pakistan like multi-national companies on the basis of risk capital.

The minister, who held discussions with Romanian ministers early this month, said that the issue of concession of exploring oil was to be discussed at the meeting of the joint ministerial commission which would be held in Islamabad early next month.

He added Romania had also offered a 3.5-million ton refinery along with a petro-chemical complex which was being considered by the government in the light of the present refinery projects, viz the hydro cracker plant and the Multan refinery.

"In drilling and processing, there are offers of training Pakistanis. The Romanians have high expertise in manufacturing rigs and spare parts. In seismic procession and interpretation the Romanians have offered training. This is weak area for Pakistan and this can be utilised," he said.

Bangladesh Minister Discusses Cooperation

BK061729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] A number of decisions were taken to enhance the existing cooperation between Pakistan and Bangladesh inthe field of information at a high-level meeting in Islamabad today. The meeting was held between the minister for informationand broadcasting of the two countries — Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq and Mr Shamsul Haq. It was agreed that the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN and the Bangladesh news agency would appoint correspondents in the two countries to facilitate the direct flow of information. Another decision to expand the cooperation in the field of mass communication related to the exchange of radio programs. Exchange of journal ists between the two countries was also agreed.

Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq said the media of the two countries should project the common desire of their governments and

the people to further develop mutual confidence. Bilateral institutions may also be created to develop the process of mutual cooperation. The Bangladesh information minister said that his country desires the closest relationship with Pakistan.

Editorial on New Indian Prime Minister
GF070526 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 2 Nov 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Rajiv Gandhi — Will He Take After His Mother?"]

[Excerpts] Mrs Gandhi's assassination may have been very sudden and unexpected, but her son's assuming the premiership was not so unexpected.

By taking the oath of office as India's prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi has not only taken the seat of power handed down by his grandfather to his mother, but he has also inherited those problems that in his mother's time had overshadowed Indian affairs. Only when he has assumed full responsibility of governmental affairs will it be known what he has learned from his mother's grooming. He does not have direct and practical government experience, but there is something in the opiate of power which makes sages of fools, or perhaps they are led to believe that no one knows more than they do! In his first address after taking the oath of office, Mr Rajiv promised to carry on his mother's policy and declared that he will strive to fulfill his mother's dream of a united secular India, which will not brook and differences of caste or creed. But this seems mere lip service.

Whatever Mrs Gandhi's dream, she was the last of those with any definite national stature. Even though she transformed a nation of starving naked people into a great military power, as far as sectarian or religious differences were concerned, they were fanned and spread with a rapidity hitherto unparalleled. Mrs Gandhi strove to gain preponderance over neighboring countries, especially Pakistan, but it was during her prolonged rule that provincialism and secessionism reared their heads and multiplied. The Muslim minority had always been victimized but even the Sikhs who had been the guards of the Hindus have had their religious susceptibilities so badly wounded that they became the instruments of her assassination.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi taking over as premier has been achieved fairly smoothly, probably due to the system, but attacks on the Sikhs continue all over India and may have farreaching repercussions in the long run.

With the removal of an experienced and professional politician such as Mrs Gandhi, India will at present be involved in internal issues but it is no secret that Mr Rajiv Gandhi is even more "kind" to Pakistan than his mother and has always been at the forefront, in fact a few steps ahead, of his mother in irresponsibly accusing Pakistan. Unstinted opposition of Pakistan was part of his grooming. Whether he has inherited any of her paranoia is debatable but in light of whatever Mr Rajiv has been saying in the past, it would be too optimistic to expect him to use better judgement or more realistic understanding. It would be a more realistic approach for Pakistanis not to be misled by any optimism regarding India's intentions or actions and to coolly analyze and observe the fluctuations in the neighboring country's events and circumstances. After setting their own house in order, they should strive to achieve internal national unity with all sincerity, because as far as opposition and animosity against Pakistan is concerned, even a ruler like Lal Bahadur Shastri, whose physical as well as political stature was that of a dwarf, did not refrain from it. Mr Rajiv Gandhi is the trained son of Mrs Gandhi. The latter has said about her father, Pandit Nehru, that the biggest political mistake of his life had been to accept the establishment of Pakistan!

DAWN: Iran Ready To Reinvest in Textile Mill
GF051413 Karachi DAWN in English 1 Nov 84 p 1

[From the Economic and Business Review Supplement]

[Text] Karachi, Oct 31: The Iranian Government is understood to have offered to pump in a massive dose of Rs. [rupees] 650 million into the only existing Pak-Iran joint venture, the Baluchistan-based textile mills.

Informed sources said the offer of the Iranians has already been received by the government and is being currently studied.

The only condition put by the Iranians is that Pakistan should match all the concessions and funds provided by the Iranians, sources pointed out.

The Pak-Iran Textiles Mills have been closed for the last several months but the management has not laid off the labour.

But, sources said, the losses of the company were increasing with a heavy debt servicing charge and the Iranians want that the entire interest payable should be waived by the Pakistan Government.

The Iranian finance minister is likely to visit Pakistan in the near future to finalise the deal with Pakistan and a thorough restructuring of the project is likely with a change in the equity participation ratio as well, sources pointed out.

Sources say the Iranians had been having second thoughts after Paksitan made partial payment of their debt totalling about U.S. dollars 24 million. The issue of repayments had been raised last year by the Iranians at a ministerial level meeting led by finance ministers of the two countries. The Iranians are also understood to have assured that they will invest a fresh equity of Rs. 300 million in the project.

Sources said the Finance Ministry in Islamabad was considering the proposals and a favourable response was likely since the project has serious social and political implications as well and the matter could not be considered on purely financial basis.

The 100,000 spindles project with two units located at Uthal and Quetta, has been facing financial problems ever since it was set up. "The Iranians were cross at why Islamabad was charging from the project 12.5 per cent interest, when the loans had been

provided by the Iranian Government at 8 per cent," an informed source said.

Ever since, sources said, funds released by Islamabad have been in bits and pieces whereas managers of the project have been asking for a lump sum payment to make them viable.

"With the new Iranian offer, a new lease of life may be provided to the project but whether Pakistan can match the tall amounts quickly, is anybody's guess," an expert said.

1983 estimates of NDFC [national development finance corporation] put the figure required for bringing the project into full gear at between Rs. 500m to Rs. 1 billion. Now since Iran has offered Rs. 650 million and Pakistan is being asked to provide an equal amount, the total required would be Rs. 1.3 billion.

Foreign Ministry Denounces Israel-Lebanon Talks

GF090608 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] In conjunction with the commencement of talks between Lebanon and the Zionist regime, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of our country contacted our correspondent and said: Any negotiations with the occupied Palestine regime under whatever name or pretext is an effort to legitimize a regime, part of the nature of which has been aggression against the rights of the Muslim nation, and whose rulers have as their chief objectives the usurpation of Islamic territories and domination over Muslims.

He added: If the deceitful declaration of the Zionist regime based on a willingness to evacuate Lebanon can create the false impression that this regime can be persuaded by talks and negotiations to restore the usurped rights of the Palestinian nation or to withdraw from the occupied land of Lebanon, then this will result in a plunge into the abyss of Camp David. The experience of the armed resistance of the heroic people of Lebanon against the Zionist regime and the blows that are inflicted on the aggressor Israeli regime daily in southern Lebanon are the most effective and definite modus operandi for driving out these forces. It is certain that the continuation of this action will culminate in the complete exodus of these forces, as well as of the multinational forces.

In conclusion, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said: The Islamic Republic of Iran rejects the talks of the military delegation of Lebanon with the militarists of Israel. It denounces them and considers the continuation of these negotiations as another plot to expand Camp David despite the annulment of the agreement of 17 May. It warns the Lebanese nation to be fully prepared to combat this dangerous conspiracy which will only result in the destruction of the precious gains of the heroic struggle of the Muslim nation of Lebanon.

Majlis Condemns Talks

LD081337 Tehran IRNA in English 1323 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, Irna — Majlis Foreign Relations Committee condemned Thursday talks between the Lebanese Government and the Zionist regime calling the discussions, "a treason to the martyrs."

The committee said the talks are a continuation of the past discussions between the two regimes which were carried out under U.S. supervision and resulted in the May 17, 1983 accord.

New discussions will result in the recognition of the Zionist regime and the safe-guard [as received] of its northern frontiers, it said.

The committee also said that calling the talks military is simply to misguide public opinion from the political nature of the discussions.

The cancellation of the May 17 accord was the direct result of the bloody struggle of the Muslim nation, while giving concessions to the Zionist regime is a treason to the ideals of the Islamic Revolution and a prize to the United States and the Zionists, it said.

The committee called for the continuation of armed struggle as the only way to push out the Zionist occupation forces from southern Lebanon.

Khomeyni Not To Receive Visitors 11-25 Nov

LD081138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's office announced that the imam will not receive any visitors from Sunday 20 Aban to 4 Azar [11-25 November]. The text of the statement follows:

In his exalted name. As usual, on the occasion of the mourning period of Arba'in [40th day after the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn] and the last 10 days of the blessed month of Safar, Imam Khomeyni, may God lengthen his exalted shadow,will not receive any visitors from Sunday, 17 Safar, corresponding to 20 Aban, to 1 Rabi' al-Awwal, corresponding to 4 Azar.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, 14 Safar 1405, corresponding to 17 Aban 1363 [8 Nov 84].

Musavi-Ardabili Receives New Delhi Friday Imam

LD082049 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The New Delhi great mosque's Friday imam, who is visiting Tehran, held talks with Mr Musavi-Ardabili, chief justice of the State Supreme Court, this afternoon. During the meeting, Mr Musavi-Ardabili welcomed the guest and explained the factors responsible for the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. He said: Iran's Islamic Revolution, which is the fruit of the jihad waged by worthy men, is not confined to us alone. Rather, because it voices divine edicts, it is the concern of all world Muslims; its enemies are not merely the enemies of this revolution but are hostile to all Muslims.

Emphasizing the need for unity among Muslims, Mr Musavi-Ardabili said: The enemy is simply unwilling to leave Muslims alone. Therefore, it is incumbent on all Muslims to stand up to the enemies with their every endeavor.He emphasized: The Islamic Republic of Iran will continue its struggle until final victory and until it has made the enemies despair of the thought of colonialism and exploitation.

Concluding his speech, Mr Musavi-Ardabili referred to the imposed war by saying: We have openly said that we are not at war with the Iraqi people. We have not sought nor do we now seek war.But we have announced and do emphasize that we are waging war against Saddam Husayn and the Ba'th Party, since so long as Saddam Husayn and his hirelings exist in the region the flames of war and aggression will not be extinguished. Today we feel that in order to safeguard Islam's sacred aspirations the region should be cleansed. Therefore, as long as such filthy

elements as Saddam Husayn are not destroyed, it will not be possible for Muslims to obtain tranquillity, prosperity, and security.

Then New Delhi's great mosque's Friday imam expressed happiness over this meeting and said: During the victories so far scored by Iran's Muslim nation, undoubtedly God's help in granting victory has played a major role. The Friday imam of New Delhi's great mosque noted the need for the unity of Muslims by saying: Muslims should endeavor to stand up as a monolithic power against Islam's foes.

Deputy Foreign Minister Returns From North Africa

LD082129 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Our country's deputy minister of foreign affairs visited Algeria in order to participate in the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the beginning of liberation struggles of Algeria's Muslim people. He met the country's president, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of religious affairs. After conveying a personal message from our country's president to his Algerian counterpart, he returned to Tehran last night.

During this trip our country's deputy minister of foreign affairs vistied the SDAR and had talks with the president and prime minister of that country.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,905

LD081608 Tehran IRNA in English 1531 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, IRNA — A villager was martyred and another one wounded as the Iraqi forces bombarded the village of Zarrinabad near the town of Dehloran, in the western Iranian border province of Ilam, at 12:00 hours local time (08:30 GMT) Wednesday. Also, the Iraqi long-range artillery fire damaged four more homes and shops in inhabited areas of the southern city of Abadan the same day.

Announcing the above, the 1,905th Joint Staff Command communique added Thursday that Iran's Muslim combatants fired on enemy positions and supply routes checking the Iraqi forces' fire in the northwestern battlefronts of Piranshah, Sar Dasht and Marivan over the preceding 24 hours. In these operations, an undetermined number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded when some of their strongholds were set afire.

Further down, in the western border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam Provinces, the Iranian defenders strengthened their positions as well as destroying two Iraqi vehicles, one mortar launcher, one machine gun position and a lookout post. Also, more enemy troops were killed or wounded in these theatres.

Sporadic artillery duels continued between the two sides in the southern fronts, raging heavier in the Shahrani region and Majnun Islands area during the aforementioned period.

In these areas, concluded the communique, the enemy troops sustained some losses and casualties, while their fire was halted by Iran's Gendarmerie forces who also demolished one Iraqi machine gun emplacement and several group bunkers in the Abadan theatre.

Majlis Speaker Meets With IRGC Commander, Minister

LD081727 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC], and Mohsen Rafiqdust, IRGC minister, this afternoon met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis and the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council. During this meeting, at which the new commander of state area No 1 was introduced, a report was given to Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the combat readiness of our brother Guards for confronting the Iraqi Zionist enemy.

Company Executives Charged With Bribery

LD062013 Tehran IRNA in English 1831 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 6, IRNA — A group of eight executives of private companies were arranged at a Tehran court Monday on various charges of bribing some staffers of the Heavy Industries Ministry against promises by those staffers to provide them immediately with raw materials. They are also incriminated along with a group of the ministry employees for unauthorized transfer to themselves of iron beams for construction purposes and for disposing of them on the black market in collaboration with a number of the ministry staffers.

The accused have said in their defence that at the outset they did not mean to bribe ministry staffers but that they had been somehow compelled to do since the ministry employees had deliberately involved them in a lot of unnecessary red tape delaying delivery to them of their needed material. They claimed they had done so primarily to expedite chanelling of raw materials to their factories which badly needed them.

Some of them also rejected charges of bribing and said they had presented the cash as personal gifts while one of the accused claimed he had paid 250,000 rials (2500 dlrs) to one of the ministry staffers solely in loan since the former had asked him for the loan which he had said he needed to cover the medical bills of his son at a hosptial in Tehran.

The trial of the group of a number of the ministry's staffers is to continue here Wednesday.

Kuwait Expells Another 125 Iranian Workers

GF081602 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, in a continuation of its belligerent policy against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Kuwaiti Government during the past few days has ousted another 125 Iranian workers from the country. These persons arrived at Bushehr in several motor launches from across

the Persian Gulf. They had been working at the [name indistinct] camp.

A number of these compatriots were kept in prisons between 4 and 20 days and were also tortured. The Kuwaiti police also impounded their belongings.

Commentary: Red Cross Provoked POW Camp Clashes
GF081340 Tabriz International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, in the propaganda they generate, most of the radios and newspapers affiliated with international imperialism are currently endeavoring to distort the clashes that have taken place among Iraqi POW's in one of the camps near Gorgan in order to present the incident in a way conductive toward their pre-established objectives.

A group of Red Cross officials visited one of the Iraqi POW camps in northern Iraq some time ago. An incident in this camp caused a clash among two groups of Iraqi POW's. However, intervention by officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran put an end to it. Nevertheless, although it is not necessary to explain certain developments prior to the Red Cross organization's disclosure on a number of issues, they have failed to detail the true cause of the clash that occurred among the Iraqi POW's in northern Iran.

Certain developments point to the fact that the clashes between the two groups of Iraqi prisoners Iraqi POW camp were the result of moves by the Red Cross officials. A number of them were killed as a result of the clash.

When the clashes began to spread, the Red Cross officials asked the camp officials to intervene to protect them and prevent the escalation of tension. Camp officials did so and secured order. When the normal situation was restored, an investigation was carried out. It was established that a number of POW's were killed by those who opposed Saddam Husayn.

Although it is very clear that the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran acted properly during the clashes provoked by actions of the Red Cross officials, the latter issued false reports on the matter with a view to supporting Saddam Husayn and disguising their illegal activities. Meanwhile, the media organs affiliated with imperialism have not ceased their false reporting on the matter. They still continue to distort the real situation.

Moscow Radio Broadcasts on Gulf War Criticized
GF081330 Tabriz International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, in this commentary we wish to draw your attention to Moscow radio's remarks on the question of ending the war imposed on Iran. Although Moscow radio said nothing new in its broadcasts last week, it made references to the position held by the Kremlin leaders. These leaders have been talking about fulfilling their obligations toward the regime that rules Iraq.

Here is a Moscow radio report on the meetings of the UN General Assembly: The UN General Assembly has focused significant attention on the Iran-Iraq war which has entered its 5th year. It confirmed that irrespective of the intricate problems that exist, there is no major obstacle to prevent the end of the war.

Moscow radio also said that the current war was meaningless and made a strenuous effort to present the Kremlin leaders as supporting the effort made to bring about a cease-fire and peace. Obviously in every remark it makes on the war, Moscow radio moves to imply that significant opportunities exist for a cease-fire and for peace. However, it never explains what these opportunities are. Nor does it move to explain how a just peace can be achieved with the Saddam-led Ba'thist Party in power in Iraq.

Moscow radio claims that there is absolutely no reason for prolonging the war. But let Moscow radio tell us whether the regime that rules Iraq has withdrawn from all the regions it occupied in the Islamic Republic of Iran and whether its offensive has stopped.

According to evidence in the hands of Iran and to the confessions made by news agencies affiliated with international imperialism, certain parts of the Islamic Republic of Iran are still under the occupation of the Iraqi regime. Just like the special agencies affiliated with imperialism, Moscow radio views the imposed war from the angle of the easily-conditioned centers of the Soviet regime. Obviously, the officials and commentators of Moscow radio pursue a stand in favor of the Iraqi regime.

Nevertheless, as it has already explained in its statements, the Islamic Republic of Iran regards the imposed war as one for defending the sacred homeland and the Islamic Revolution (?without aid) from either the East or the West. And, in line with this policy, it states that the defensive effort will continue until the aggressor is destroyed.

Commentary on U.S. Election, Iraqi-U.S. Relations
GF082020 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the Ba'th leaders in Iraq were delighted at the results of the U.S. election and the return of Reagan to the leadership of the White House because this will mean the restoration of U.S.-Iraqi relations; they are almost about to be restored. What is left is the official announcement by the two sides. This is the first present which will be given to the new president on the occasion of his reelection to the leadership of the U.S. Administration.

In order to confirm this fact and put the restoration of U.S.-Iraqi relations in the practical framework, White House envoy to the

Middle East, Richard Murphy, made a quick visit to Baghdad on the U.S. election day. This American celebrated the victory of his president, Reagan, with their friends, the Ba'th rulers of Iraq. It is a great honor for Saddam Husayn and his clique to drink a victory toast with a U.S. figure such as Richard Murphy.

It is also a great honor for Richard Murphy to be in Baghdad on the first day of Ronald Reagan's second term; he can reap the first fruit of Reagan's victory. This fruit is actually the restoration of Iraqi-U.S. relations to the state that existed prior to the U.S.-backed aggression on 6 June 1967. A heated debate is being carried in Arab and Islamic papers on the causes and the motives of the Iraqi decision to restore relations with Washington and on suspending this decision until the end of the elections. We would like to answer some of the queries made by the Arab media.

The restoration of U.S.-Iraqi relations is the outcome of U.S.-Iraqi cooperation in various fields. We need not repeat what we have already noted in this regard. What remains is associating this issue with the conclusion of the elections, or more accurately with the relection of U.S. President Reagan since nearly all opinion polls predicted his victory.

The rulers of Iraq based their decision on this very speculation. This is an important reason which the U.S. media did not conceal. *THE WASHINGTON POST* said that the U.S. Administration will begin a decisive confrontation with terrorism and with those who foster terrorism in the Middle East. The reason become clear after taking into consideration two important matters:

1. Those whom Washington calls terrorist powers are factions of the Islamic movement. When it refers to those who foster terrorism, it means the blessed Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. The matter which is to be taken into account is that the current U.S. President has 4 years ahead. This is an adequate period to execute his aggressive intentions against the Islamic movement, particularly as Reagan will be free from fearing the next presidential election as he can have only two terms in the White House. This implies the elimination of what Reagan feared during his first 4 years.

What is expected is that during this term, Reagan will begin to implement what he failed to do in the previous term — foremost of which is the issue of terrorism. On the contrary, he gave up on terrorism. We are here citing what Mondale criticized about the policy of Ronald Reagan.

In light of this, it can be predicted that the next stage of the U.S. Presidency will witness a heated confrontation between the U.S. powers of arrogance and the Islamic powers. The U.S. bodies will announce their full alert in preparation for this confrontation. Following this alert, Washington will move toward aiming its aggressive machine at the blessed Islamic Republic of Iran and the other liberation movements in the Islamic world.

From this premise follows direct U.S. support to the ruling regime in Baghdad, the enemy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is what will make Iraqi-U.S. relations more profound and more deep-rooted. On the bases of these predictions, the Iraqi decision to restore relations with Washington was timed for after the election and Reagan's victory.

These next 4 years will actually be 4 years of decisive confrontation with the liberation Islamic powers which earlier announced their full readiness to fight the battle no matter what its dimensions or potential results.

Media Reports on Iraqi Nuclear Capability Examined

GF071520 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers and sisters: The Western media, specifically the Voice of America, the BBC, and Monte Carlo, have recently launched a new stage of psychological warfare against Islamic Iran. The discussion these days is not centered on the lessons that should be derived from the Meymak battles — battles which have confirmed the ability of the Islamic forces to deal quick and decisive blows whenever they want — but the Western countries concentrate instead on the question of nuclear armament in Iraq by talking about Baghdad's purchase of quantities of enriched uranium on the black market as well and the increasing stock of poisonous gases and chemical weapons in Iraq.

Several days ago, the Voice of America spoke about a report that was published recently by a nuclear research center on the possibility that eight countries might join the world's nuclear club. Of these countries, it named the Zionist entity, India, Pakistan, and Iraq. The report cited some sort of obscurity in Iraq's moves regarding its activities in this field. But it pointed out that Iraq purchased great quantities of enriched uranium from sources it described as international secret organizations working in this field. It is obvious that the timing of the publishing of this alleged report and the concentration of Western radios on it is not haphazard, nor is it meant to merely serve listeners and increase their general knowledge. The objective is to focus on a more important matter, namely Iraq's new capabilities which include or may include the nuclear sphere, and making detours and evasions about the issue in order to create apremeditated atmosphere of obscurity.

In the meantime, official U.S. sources announced recently that Iraq succeeded in increasing its stock of chemical weapons which include mustard gas and (taboon) gas, and that it has recovered shortages of this gas after its extensive use against Iranian forces last March, that is during Khaybar battles. With the propagation of this report, the BBC retransmitted the statement supplemented with a special interpretation. All this talk about nuclear weapons and chemical weapons is primarily aimed at threatening Islamic Iran and forcing it to reconsider its fixed stand on the war and its known conditions for ending it, particularly the condition to punish Saddam Husayn.

The escalation of this psychological warfare to the stage of threatening to use weapons of mass destruction, following the failure of attempts to stir up the war in the Persian Gulf, and the failure of threats to impose an economic siege and hit economic installations, explains beyond any doubt that imperialism has

reached a peak of hostility for Islam and the Muslim Iranian people who are only defending their rights.

In fact, discussions in the Western media have now started raising the possibility that the Saddamist forces may carry out an offensive against the Islamic forces using chemical weapons. Several weeks ago, the West spoke about the Iraqi forces' preparation for a widescale conventional offensive against deployments of Islamic forces. It seems that Saddam Husayn's officers believed this, and attempted once more to try their luck. Thus, they launched an offensive against our forces east of Basra. The offensive resulted in a real disaster for them.

This ridiculous attempt was not only very strongly crushed, but our forces reacted to this offensive immediately and chased Saddam Husayn's forces inside Iraqi territory. On the following day, the Islamic forces executed the victorious Meymak operations not only to liberate Islamic land, but also to teach Saddam Husayn's forces and officers — who have forgotten the lessons of the clear conquest and of Khorramshahr — a new severe lesson, and to explain to the entire world the new situation in the arena, a situation which will not change regardless of the size ofSaddam Husayn's gangs' armaments.

No talk about nuclear and chemical weapons can save Saddam Husayn. In fact this might inflict on Saddam Husayn an unprecedenced catastrophe. This could also pave the way for other countries to make such dangerous abuses in the near future. Generally speaking, this is neither in the interest of the world nor the superpowers.

In the 1950's, the United States was the first nuclear country. The Soviet Union later became the second. The number of nuclear countries has risen with the addition of the PRC, Britain, France, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Brazil, and the Zionist entity. In addition, there are another 20 countries who are subject to becoming members in the nuclear club.

The talk about Iraq at this stage, despite its lack of the technical and the scientific capabilities, implies a threat to Iran through means provided by Western countries at present and in the future. This basically pushes our country toward confronting the situation so as to guarantee our unlimited right to self-defense. No one can deny Iran's technological capability or its technological progress in the fields of energy production and nuclear energy plants. As Iran, through the expertise of its children, has succeeded in confronting all difficult conditions arising from the economic siege and its consequences on industry and military capability during the years of the war, it will also succeed in confronting new challenges if they go beyond the stages of speculation and psychological warfare.

As for the issue of chemical weapons, Iraq tried them and failed to move our infantry forces from the Majnun Islands. Iraq also failed in Meymak. A proverb says: There is a medicine for every illness. Nobody knows what the consequences will be if Saddam Husayngets presumptuous in practicing his mania and crimes. Our country has the capability to reciprocate in the same manner if it is obliged to do so. We want Saddam Husayn, his officers, and his remnants to imagine what the devastation would look like, particularly since the war is taking place in the heart of Iraq — tens of kilometers from the capital Baghdad and on the outskirts of Basra, 'Amarah, and Kut. Let the countries of the international arrogance hear this before it is too late. Let them realize that Islamic Iran — which has challenged the will of imperialist oppression — fears not these nonsensical threats and that it will deal its blow when it is in its interest and when conditions are favorable. The size, the nature, and the extent of this blow will be based on the extent to which the protectors of Saddam Husayn realize the nature of the situation. To make it clearer, Islamic Iran is ready any kind of confrontation, and it will not be the one to suffer the most from such confrontation. Iran fights under the banner of Islam. Its forces are victorious under all conditions and circumstances. Let there be either martyrdom and everlasting bliss or overwhelming victory.

TEHRAN TIMES Editorial on U.S. Terrorism Policy

GF041717 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "What's Terrorism & Who Is Terrorist"]

[Text] As proposed by chief of Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, the U.S. State Department has placed an export embargo of certain items against "countries supporting terrorism."

Iran is also included in the CIA list of "terrorist" states. We can look at the issue from two different angles. (a) What is terrorism and who is a terrorist, and (b) what consequences will the U.S. sanction entail?

It seems that generally the White House, the Western block and the affiliated world bodies, like the human rights organizations, have fallen so deep into the capitalist corruption and are removed so far away from human values to realize their solely materialistic goals that these "civilized" leaders seem to have really forgotten, or have deliberately chosen to either partially distort or fully reverse, the substance, meaning and interpretations of linguistic expressions, such as the terminology of terrorism.

Iran's leader Imam Khomeyni and other key officials have repeatedly declared in clear terms their absolute opposition to acts of terrorism. The divine religion, Islam, does not need to indulge in a terroristic campaign.

The Iranian nation and its Islamic administration have condemned hundreds of times in the past violation of any legitimate right of human beings, inflicted either from the East or the West, but the U.S. officials still term Islamic Iran as a terrorist country and themselves as champions of human rights.

Within a short duration since its revolutionary triumph in 1979, our oppressed state itself has suffered severely due to the ugly face of terrorism. That's why we have always been leading the fight to oppose terrorism. How can we be called as "terrorists"?

Our revolutionary people have lost hundreds of high-level authorities (including president, prime minister, chief justice, ministers, parliamentary deputies, Friday prayers imams, reputed scholars, etc. as well as the innocent men, women and children in streets

and markets, as a result of bomb explosions and assassination spree carried out by monafeqin (hypocrites or the MKO arms).

Most of them confessed voluntarily that the generated atmosphere of terror was masterminded by intelligence units of the American, French, Soviet, Iraqi and other governments who also supplied to the executioners the lethal weapons required for sabotage.

In the White House terminology, such brutality is named as "measures to support human rights"! Many of the murderers and terrorists have sought refuge and asylum in international hideouts of terrorism such as Paris, Washington and Baghdad, but Islamic Iran was branded as "supporter of terrorism."

It is sad to regard and interpret the acts of terrorism as measures in support of peace and human rights.

They regard as positive signs terroristic moves like the Ba'thist's air raids and chemical warfare against our civilian and residential areas, killing women and children, murdering Sunni and Shia ulema in Kordestan, torturing the Pasdaran (Revolutionary Guards), assaults on diplomatic missions of the Islamic Republic in Washington, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, etc., beating the diplomats, hijacking and selling Iranian airplanes by monafeqin and monarchial supporters to invader regime of Iraq, the U.S. mining in Nicaraguan waters by the CIA, massacre of Palestinians, physical and armed attacks on Friday prayer gathering and Iranian students abroad, American military invasion in Tabas and the Persian Gulf, and a number of aborted military coups d'etat in Iran.

However, these same American officials and their allies in the West regard as "terrorism and opposition to human rights" the Holy War of our Moslems in the Iraqi-imposed war and our right to drive out the aggressor Ba'thists, Jordanians, Egyptians, and Sudanese in "the Iraqi battlefields", our right to reject an imposed peace proposed by initiators and planners of the 4-year-old war, our right to imprison killers and spies of the East and the West, and our right to hold peaceful demonstrations and prayer ceremonies.

What the CIA and U.S. State Department mean by terrorism and terrorists is now quite clear.

As to the renewed U.S. sanctions: They had enforced such a boycott earlier, after Iranians conquered the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and it proved to be more damaging to the West than Islamic Iran.

It only led our revolutionary masses to reduce foreign dominance in economic field by relying more on their own capabilities. Our people worked harder and invented various devices thereby achieving self-sufficiency in hundreds of spheres.

After our miraculous victory in the imposed war, losses suffered by the paralyzed production wheels of the Western factories who lost the Iranian market after shah's downfall, made the U.S. and its allies relax the restrictions! The same dark fate now awaits the Western bloc in future. Their own economy will suffer greater repercussions.

The first effects of the U.S. boycott will mean further fall in consumption of Western goods, increase in domestic production, more anger of people against Americans and the Westerners and, finally, a cold winter in the West as a result of reduced oil exports.

We conclude with the eloquent guideline of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of all Moslems, that: "If the world impose economic sanctions against us, we are sons of Ramadan and our leader is 'Ali (AS) [may peace be upon him] and if they decide on a military embargo, we are sons of Moharram and our leader is Hoseyn. (AS)"

They must remember that Ramadan is the month of fasting and martyrdom of the first imam, Hazrat 'Ali, and Moharram is the month of martyrdom of the third imam, Hazrat Hoseyn, and his close family members and handful of ill-equipped companions who fought the huge, armed-to-the-teeth army of the time.

Kurds Attack Strategic Iraqi Positions

LD081648 Tehran IRNA in English 1315 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 8, IRNA — Muslim revolutionary Iraqi kurds in a series of simultaneous attacks on four strategic positions of Iraqi forces overlooking Emadiya, Dahuk Province, inflicted heavy damages and casualties on state forces last week. They also seized many ammunitions including three mortar launchers and captured eight Iraqi troops.

The Muslim revolutionary Kurds also suffered two martyrs and seven injured.

Tudeh Party Issues Statement on Trial of Leaders

TA081952 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 8 Nov 84

["Text" of Statement by Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee]

[Text] The Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that the so-called open trial of leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party will begin at Evin prison on Monday, 12 November. Reliable reports in hand confirm that what judicial organs of the Islamic Republic term as an open trial, is in fact no more than a new stage management.

The trial of incarcerated Tudehis began a long time ago behind closed doors throughout the country. A number of party members were sentenced to death, and a large number of others were given long-term prison sentences. These verdicts have already been carried out.

With regard to the trial of leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party — which judicial officials say will begin shortly — it must be pointed out that this trial, too, was begun some time ago at Evin prison, and concluded with the issuing of death sentences for a large number of them. Repressive organs, which for about 2 years had subjected their victims to savage torture using various kinds of narcotics and intense physical and mental pressures, long ago had delivered in writing the death sentence to these leaders of the

Iranian Tudeh Party. They had insisted that these verdicts be witnessed by members of their families as well. The aim of the organs of suppression and torture in resorting to this antihuman act was to place not only the political prisoners but also their families under mental pressure so that by this means they could prepare the victims of the regime of terror and repression for the show trial and their confession of uncommitted crimes.

This approach, rejected by progressive mankind, further exposes the nature of a regime that makes so-called Islamic claims. The Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee strongly condemns this antihuman measure by judicial organs, and calls on all national progressive forces, and on humanitarian personalities within the country and throughout the world to raise their voices in protest against this crime that is about to be perpetrated. The trial of leaders, cadres, and other members and followers of the Iranian Tudeh Party can be accepted only under the following conditions:

1. A group of neutral doctors and specialists examines the physical and mental condition of the political prisoners, and certifies and proclaims that they are able to attend the trial.

2. A delegation of democratic jurists reviews the files of the prisoners, as well as the methods used to obtain so-called confessions, including the manner in which the death sentence handed down to each leader was issued.

3. Prisoners who are forced to attend the sham open trial for the second time after their death sentences were issued, should be given permission to choose a defense lawyer from within the country or abroad.

There is no doubt that if officials of the judicial organs are sure of the ridiculous charges which they attribute to members of the Iranian Tudeh Party, they should not refuse to accept these completely just, righteous, and humanitarian conditions. Refusal to accept these conditions will clearly prove the invalidity of this stage management in the name of a so-called trial.

Signed: Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, 7 November 1984.